



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Cebu—Plague death—Mortality among rats in December, 1904.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fox reports, January 15, as follows:

A case of bubonic plague died here yesterday. The organism was found in stained preparations made from the femoral glands, which on the right side were enlarged and hemorrhagic.

This case is interesting, from the fact that it was taken from a house where, as well as in the two adjoining houses, about the middle of December, 1904, a good many dead rats were found. They continued to die for a week or 10 days, and after that no more were discovered; and from the fact that the mortality seemed to be limited to these few houses it was thought that they had probably been poisoned.

I tried to get some of these dead rats to send to Manila for examination, but those found after I learned of the circumstances were all in an advanced stage of decomposition and were immediately disposed of by the occupants of the houses.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Vital statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, February 24, as follows:

Vital statistics of the city of Ponce for the month of January, 1905.

Diseases of—		Diseases of—	
Digestive system	16	Nephritis	2
Nervous system	12	Tetanus	6
Circulatory system	7	Puerperal fever	3
Respiratory system	24	Metritis	6
Malarial fever	7	Old age	2
Tuberculosis	16	Syphilis	1
Hydrocephalus	6	Rhachitis	2
Anæmia	7	Hepatitis	4
Cancer	3	Enteric fever	2
Congenital malformation	3	Without official data	26
Grippe	9		
Accidents	2	Total	156

January, 1904:

Deaths	147
Births	79

January, 1905:

Deaths	156
Births	80

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

AFRICA—Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended February 3, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 40. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended February 17, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. Two deaths. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended February 18, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.